

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9461. EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

(After but once this Season.)

On THURSDAY, April 18. will be presented, the Comic Opera of
THE DUENNA;

THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

Don Jerome, Mr. JOHNSON;
Don Ferdinand, Mr. Marshall; Don Antonio, Mr. Hallion; Don Carlos,
Mr. Tannett; Father Paul, Mr. Taylor; Lopez, Mr. T. Banks;
And Don Isaac Mendosa, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.
Louis, Miss KIRBY;
Clara, Mrs. HENDERSON;
And the Duenna, Mrs. CHARTERIS.

To which will be added, (after but once this Season)
Mr. SHERRIDAN's celebrated Entertainment, called, The
CRUISE; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARS'D.

(The other Characters as expected in the bills.)
With a View of **Thibault's Fort, and a Grand Sea-Fight.**
In which Sir FRANCIS DRAKE takes the SPANISH ARMADA,
With FIRE SHIPS, &c.

Tickets delivered by W. HENRY will be received.
Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. GIBB, at the Box-Office, Theatre.
The New Farce, called **The FORTUNE HUNTER**, was performed
on Monday evening, for the second time, and received with great ap-
plause. Mrs. JACKSON was taken so suddenly ill on Tuesday at Re-
hearsal, as not to be able to perform the part of Almeria, and still con-
tinues much indisposed.

Mrs. BULKLEY'S NIGHT.

SATURDAY Evening, April 20. will be presented, the TRAGEDY of
JANE SHORE.

Lord Hastings, Mr. JACKSON;
Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Banks; Belmour, Mr. Taylor; Catesby, Mr. Char-
teris; Ratchiff, Mr. T. Banks;
And Dumont, Mr. WILLIAMSON.
Alicia, Mrs. WARD;
And Jane Shore, Mrs. BULKLEY.

To which will be added,
A Farce and Entertainments,
As will be expressed in the bills of the day.
Tickets, and places for the Boxes, to be had of Mr. GIBB at the Office
of the Theatre, and of Mrs. BULKLEY, at No. 8. Shakespeare-square.

For the Benefit of Mr. KNIGHT.

On MONDAY Evening, April 22. will be presented,
For that Night only, a New Prelude: (never performed) called,
ADVENTURES IN EDINBURGH;

OR, THE TAILOR DISTRESS'D.

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF THIS CITY.
Revel, Mr. KNIGHT;
Drunken Soldier, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH;
And Taylor, Mr. JOHNSON.
Mrs. M'Girdie, Mrs. CHARTERIS;
Panny, (as a recruit) Mrs. KNIVETON.

After which will be presented, (not acted these two years) the Comedy of
LOVE MAKES A MAN;

OR, THE FOP'S FORTUNE.

Carlos, Mr. WOODS.
Don Lewis, (alias Don Cholerio Snapthorpe de Telfy) Mr. JOHNSON.
Antonio, Mr. Charteris; Charino, Mr. Hollingsworth; Sancho, Mr.
Knight; Don Duart, Mr. Banks; Governor, Mr. Simpson; Monsieur,
Mr. Marshall;
And Clodio, (alias Don Dismallo Thickscullo de Halfwitto) Mr. WARD.

Angelina, Mrs. BULKLEY.
Elyra, Mrs. Woods; Honoria, Mrs. Charteris.
And Louisa, Mrs. WARD.

To which will be added, (not acted this season) the favourite Farce of
BON TON;

OR, HIGH LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.

Sir John Trotley, Mr. JOHNSON.
Lord Minikin, Mr. Taylor; Colonel Tivy, Mr. Marshall; Jeffamy,
Mr. Hallion.
And Davy (for that night only) Mr. KNIGHT.
Lady Minikin, Mrs. KNIVETON; Gypsy, Mrs. MOUNTFORT;
And Miss Tittup, Mrs. BULKLEY.
Tickets to be had of Mr. KNIGHT, No. 2. North St David's Street.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Customhouse of Dunbar,
on Friday the 19th inst. at twelve o'clock mid-day.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

48 Ankers Geneva:—Quantity 439 gallons.
148 and 3 half Ankers Brandy:—Quantity 1378 gallons.
100 Ankers fine Rum:—Quantity 920 gallons.
73 Boxes fine Gottenburgh Tea:—Quantity 1097 lb.
6 Bags Bohea:—Quantity 409 lb.
The goods and conditions of sale to be seen three days previous to the
roup, at the Customhouse of Dunbar.

TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN AITCHISON, at his Tea and Spirit Warehouse, third shop be-
low the head of the Flesh-market Close, Edinburgh, has just
now on hand, a Stock of exceeding fine BLACK and GREEN TEAS,
purchased at the last sales, all in the original packages, and which, he
flatters himself, will be found preferable to any that has been offered to
the Public for this some time.

Bohea, 4s. 6d. per lib.	Finest Congo, 7s. 6d.
Fine ditto, 5s. 0.	Shouhong, 8s.
Congo, 6s. 0.	Hylon Green, 12s.
Fine ditto, 7s. 0.	Finest ditto, 14s.
Fine old Aquavita, 3s. 6d. per gallon.	
Geneva, 4s. 4d. ditto.	

N. B. J. AITCHISON has also on hand a few Fitches of fine BACON,
to be sold at 4d. per pound in whole fitches.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

TEA AND SPIRIT DEALER.

Opposite the CHAPEL of Ease, Crosscausway, Edinburgh.
RETURNS his best thanks to the Public in general, and his friends
in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him; and
flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of
their approbation: Begg leave to inform them, that he has got to hand
a very large assortment of TEAS, WINES, and SPIRITS, which,
upon trial, will be found superior to any offered to sale for some time
past.

Black Teas from 4s. 6d. to 8s. } per lib.
Hylon Green, from 10s. to 14s. }
His Black Teas at 7s. 6d. and 8s. he begs leave to recommend in
particular.
Sugars to tea customers at prime cost, for ready money only.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c.

TO BE SOLD IN WHOLESALE.

JAMES DONALD Druggist, begs to acquaint the Public, that he
has now on hand a very large stock, which he is selling at his
warehouse opposite the Guard, Edinburgh, on the most reasonable
terms, having purchased them at for original markets for ready money.
Also, A large quantity of ALLEPPO GALLS, CARAWAY
and ANNISE SEEDS.

N. B. Mr. Donald being a member of the Turkey Company, can af-
ford Drugs, &c. as good and cheap as they can be had any where else
in Britain.—Wanted, an APPRENTICE properly recommended.

MASONRY.

A MASTER MEETING of the Lodge Canongate and Leith, Leith
and Canongate, will be held in Mary's Chapel, on Monday even-
ing next, being the 22d current: To open precisely at seven, and a Lec-
ture given on the Apprentices part at a quarter past eight. The remain-
der of the evening till ten will be occupied as a MASTER MEETING;
during part of which, the Right Worshipful will give a charge to the
Brethren.

Such as are not qualified to attend a meeting of this kind, and are
desirous to be present, may have an opportunity of being made Master
Masons, by applying at the Lodge-room of Canongate and Leith, upon
Saturday evening, at six o'clock.
N. B. Instrumental Music at the Master Meeting.

SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN POLLOCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Niddry's Wynd,
Edinburgh, has now on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine
TEAS; in the original packages, which he flatters himself will give en-
tire satisfaction, and is selling at the following moderate prices:

Bohea, 4s. per lib.	Best Congo, 7s. per lib.
Best ditto, 5s.	Southong, 8s.
Congo, 6s.	Best ditto, 8s. 6d.

SPIRITS.

Plain Whisky, 3s. 4. per gal.	Good Brandy, 8s. per gal.
Good ditto, 4s.	Best Cognac ditto, 12s.
Best Faircloth, 4s. 8d.	Single Rum, 6s.
Gin, 6s.	Good ditto, 8s.
Best Holland ditto, 8s.	Best double Rum, 12s.
Brandy, 6s.	

Sugars to tea customers at prime cost.—Commissions punctually attended to.

A CORNETCY TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD A CORNETCY in the Queen's Dragoon Guards, pre-
sently quartered at Haddington and Muffelburgh.
For particulars apply to William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh.

FURNISHED LODGINGS, at the Gilded Head.

No. 10. and at No. 11. St Andrew's Street,
NO. 10. consists of a dining-room and kitchen, on the first floor; a
drawing-room, three bed-chambers, a servant's apartment, on
the second. At No. 11. are a dining-room, drawing-room, three bed-
chambers, kitchen, and servant's apartment, all within itself. All of
which will be let upon very reasonable terms, either by the night or
week, or whatever can be agreed upon.

DESERTED from a recruiting Party of his

Majesty's 66th Regiment, stationed at Aberdeen, SERJEANT
JOHN TAYLOR, aged 30 years, 5 feet 7 inches high; fair hair, blue
eyes, yellow complexion, well made, was born in the neighbourhood
of Stonehaven; had served in the 6th regiment ten years; went off in
his light-infantry cap, jacket, waistcoat, and blue regimental great coat.
Had in his possession a beating order of full regiment, which expired the
25th of March last.—Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges
him in any of his Majesty's jails or guard-houses, shall receive Three
Guineas reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament
for apprehending deserters, by applying to the Commanding Officer of
the North Fencible Regiment, Aberdeen, or to Robert Arbuthnot, Esq.
New Exchange, Edinburgh.
Aberdeen, April 13. 1782.

CORNETCY TO BE SOLD.

A CORNETCY of LIGHT DRAGOONS, in a most agreeable
Corps on the Irish Establishment, to be disposed of on reasonable
terms. All appointments to be given in.

If unexceptionable security is offered, the price may remain in the
hands of the purchaser, at the legal interest.
For particulars, apply to James Home clerk to the signet.

TO BE SOLD.

THE southmost LODGING in St John's
Street, east row, with Coach-house and Stables thereto belong-
ing. The house is fit to accommodate a large family, and may be seen
every lawful day.

For further particulars, application may be made to James Bremner
writer in Edinburgh.

LONDON.

From the London Papers, April 11.

A letter from a gentleman at St. Lucia to his brother in
York, dated February 27. 1782. and brought by the Barbara,
arrived at Liverpool, says, "We are happy to find that Ad-
miral Rodney and General Matthews arrived at Barbadoes on
the 19th instant, with 12 sail of the line. It gave us fresh spi-
rits, hoping that our islands would be relieved; but, alas! we
were soon disappointed. Admiral Rodney failed the next
morning for St. Kitt's to relieve Admiral Hood, who was gone
thither to the relief of that place, which was invested by 32
sail of the line and 7000 troops. The Pegasus and For-
tune frigates arrived here the 23d, with an account that the
French had destroyed all our works on Britton's Hill, and
that the island surrendered on the 13th instant; that Admiral
Hood, finding that the French were erecting batteries to de-
stroy his fleet, very fortunately stole out of Basseterre Road in
the night, and escaped the French fleet. These ships left him
at sea, and where he is going is not known; neither do we
know what is become of Admiral Rodney and his fleet. What
is still worse, the French have received a reinforcement of seven
ships of the line, and a great number of troops from France.
Nine sail of Spanish ships of the line, with a number of troops
from St Domingo, and 13 ships of the line lying at Hispaniola,
are ready to join the French. If they join, their whole force
will be upwards of 60 sail of the line, and a great number of
troops. They have it in their power now, I think, to take
Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Antigua, with ease, if Jamaica is
not their chief object.—Admiral Rodney, if he is reinforced
with six sail of the line more from England, will not, when
joined by Admiral Hood, have above 43 ships of the line. I
hope they will endeavour to keep the Spaniards from joining.
—The Hercules arrived this day from Admiral Rodney,
whom he left at sea, but no news has transpired. They will
suffer no boat, except the General's, to go along-side. A
schooner also arrived from Barbadoes, by whom we are in-
formed, that the Warrior, Sir James Wallace, is arrived there

with wine for the fleet, left from Madeira; also the Sant
Monica from Carolina, but we hear no news from that quar-
ter.—We are very busy fortifying every place we possibly can;
but if they bombard us, as they did St Kitt's, all the works
will soon be destroyed, so that the island will be obliged to
surrender.

"P. S. The French lost upwards of 1000 men at St Kitt's.
We had about 120 killed, and many more wounded."

The West India merchants look with anxious expectation
for news from the Leeward Islands, as there can hardly re-
main a doubt but an action has happened before this between
the fleets under Sir George Rodney and the Comptre de Grasse.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Antigua,
which mention the safe arrival there of most of the merchant
ships from St Kitt's, which latter left the island about five days
before it was captured.

A private letter from the Hague says, "The Duc de Vau-
guyon, the French Ambassador, delivered a Memorial lately
to their High Mightinesses, in which he sets forth the great
advantage that would arise to that country by acknowledging
the Americans independent, by opening a wide field for trade
and commerce, not only with the Americans, but with the
West India islands which they have conquered from the Eng-
lish. The hopes of gain is likely to induce their High Mighti-
nesses to receive Mr Adams as Ambassador from the United
States of America, which, though agreeable to many, has
caused great discontent among some of the lower class of people,
who think it will be the means of England refusing to agree
to a peace."

The agents which have been some months in Germany, ne-
gociating for the hire of troops, are all recalled, and an entire
stop put to that business.

Yesterday, at a numerous and respectable meeting of the
Freeholders of the county of Surry, at Guildford, Lord Al-
thorpe was unanimously elected one of their Representatives in
Parliament, in the room of Admiral Keppel, now called up to
the House of Peers.

Counsel were yesterday called to the Bar of the House of
Peers, to be heard on the appeal wherein Sir Ludovick Grant,
Bart. and others, were appellants, William Rose and James
Rose respondents; when, after hearing the appellants counsel,
and one counsel for the respondents, the further consideration
was adjourned to Monday next.

The hearing of the case of Charles St Clair, Esq; claiming
the title, honour, and dignity of Lord Sinclair, was, upon mo-
tion yesterday in the House of Peers, put off till Wednesday
the 24th instant.

Yesterday Admiral Pigot presented to the House of Com-
mons, "An account of money received for ships, and also an
account of ships broke up and sold." The titles were read,
and the accounts were ordered to lie on the table.

Yesterday Lord Mahon reported to the House of Commons,
the American truce and peace bill. An amendment was pro-
posed, read, and agreed to; but it appearing to the House that
either amendments were necessary, the House was, upon mo-
tion, ordered to be re-committed for Monday next.

Yesterday the East-India tea bill was read a third time in
the House of Commons, and passed.

The bill relative to the exportation of hops was presented
yesterday to the House of Commons, and read a first time.

The House of Commons yesterday, in a committee on the
militia pay bill, went through the same, and ordered there-
to be received on Monday next.

A motion was yesterday made in the House of Commons
for an account of money in the Exchequer on the 5th instant, to
be placed to the account of the Sinking Fund.

Mr Hussey afterwards moved, "That there be laid before
this House an account of all contracts now held by any mem-
ber of this House from the Lords Commissioners of the Treas-
ury, &c. together with an account of the time each contract
expires."

Yesterday thirty-two Irish bills passed the Great Seal, and
the following is said to be an abstract of the plan for the re-
duction of the army, and the more effectual manning of the
navy, which has been proposed in the Council, and is said to
have obtained the approbation of his Majesty's Ministers.

The privates of the three divisions of Marines to be disbanded, and
as most of them are qualified to do duty as seamen, and
to be so converted; rated able or ordinary, according to their
abilities, and be disposed of in propositions to ships of every
class, by which means, a body of 20,000 seamen will be added to
the Royal Navy.

The thirty last raised regiments to be disbanded, and the
privates applied either towards completing the regiments of a
prior establishment, which are in want of men, or be enrolled
as Marines, and do duty as such on board the ships of this
Royal Navy.

The officers of the regiments to be disbanded, to continue on half
pay, or be employed on the recruiting service, till vacancies
happen in established regiments, to which they are to be
promoted according to their rank. Such as are inclined to
fall out, to be paid by Government a reasonable sum; for paid and
chase money, but on that condition, to be precluded bearing arms
a commission in the army, till every officer in the disbanded
regiments aforementioned, continuing on half-pay, be provided
for.

The Marine officers to take the command of the new corps
of Marines, and hold the same situation in the Navy as at pre-
sent, or be employed on the recruiting service.

The non-commissioned Marine officers not to be affected by
the new establishment.

The non-commissioned officers of the disbanded regiments
to be provided for in the Army, or Marines, as circumstances
occur.

Yesterday, towards the dusk of the evening, a cart loaded
with straw was stopped passing through Poplar, by some revenue
officers, and underneath its loading were found several chests
of tea and china. Whilst the officers were upon the cart get-
ting the straw off, the driver got his horses out, and galloped
off with them.



From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 13.
AT the Court at St James's, the 10th of April 1782.
P R E S E N T.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare his Grace William-Henry Duke of Portland, Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

This day his Grace George Duke of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Elinburgh, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, the Right Honourable Peter Earl of Ludlow, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and the Right Honourable Sir George Yonge, Baronet, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Francis Marquis of Carmarthen to be Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York, and the Right Honourable George Earl Temple to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bucks, their Lordships this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

St James's, April 12.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon the King (being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household), with the following Address, which was read by James Adair, Esq; the Recorder.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your throne with sentiments of the most sincere loyalty and attachment to your royal person and family, and humbly to express our warmest thanks to your Majesty, for having graciously complied with the wishes of your people, in a making a change in your Majesty's Councils, and taking those persons into your confidence, who are respected by their country for their constitutional principles and distinguished abilities, and whose endeavours, we trust, with the blessing of Providence, will restore the dignity of your Majesty's Crown; union among your people, and promote the interest and prosperity of all your dominions.

Signed by Order of Court,

WILLIAM RIX."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"The assurances given me by the city of London, of their loyalty and attachment to my person and family, cannot fail of giving me the highest satisfaction. The dignity of my Crown, the union of my people, and the interests and prosperity of all my dominions, must ever be the principal objects of my care."

"They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand."

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Right Honourable William Plomer, Lord Mayor of the city of London.

St James's, April 13.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable the Earl of Tankerville, and to the Right Honourable Henry Frederick Carteret, the office of Post-Master-General.

St James's, April 13.

The following intelligence was this day received from Russia:

St Petersburg, January 26, 1782.

THE Governor of Bombay, under date of the 28th of October, confirms the victory gained by General Coote over Hyder Ally of 1st of July. At that time Sir Eyre's army did not exceed 1500 Europeans and 7000 Sepoys, but was afterwards joined by above 5000 men from Bengal, and was to march towards Arcot on the 14th of August.

The Dutch settlements of Sadras, Pulicat, and Bimlipatam, with some other places to the northward of Madras, and Chinsura in Bengal, were in the possession of the English. The Dutch Company's property was given to the captors, but the private property was preserved to the owners.

February 2, 1782.

By letters from the Governor of Bombay of the 25th of November, it appears, that General Coote had again defeated Hyder Ally in two several engagements, on the 27th of August and 27th of September, and had advanced very near Arcot.

February 6, 1782.

On the 4th instant, at night, the Revenge, Company's frigate, arrived from Bombay with letters down to the 22d of December 1781, which contain the agreeable news of Hyder Ally having been driven into his own territories; and of the Dutch settlement of Negapatnam, their principal one on the coast of Coromandel, having surrendered to the Company's arms.

Admiralty-Office, April 8, 1782.

THIS day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.

Sir James Douglas, Knt. Right Honourable George Lord Viscount Mount Edgumbe, Samuel Graves, Esq; Honourable Augustus Keppel, his Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland—Admirals of the Blue,—to be Admirals of the White.

Clark Gayton, Esq; John Montagu, Esq; Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Right Honourable Richard Lord Viscount Howe—Vice Admirals of the Red,—to be Admirals of the Blue.

War-Office, April 13, 1782.

It is his Majesty's command, that all officers belonging to regiments in North America and the West Indies (except such as have his Majesty's leave of absence, are prisoners of war on parole, or belong to the to the additional companies) do immediately repair to their respective corps, on pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure.

By his Majesty's Command,

THO. TOWNSHEND.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 12.

The Venus, Hodgkin, from Belfast to Belfast, is lost on the coast of Wales.

The Young Jacob, Sealberg, from Olfend to Mogadore, is totally lost at Mogadore; the crew saved.

The Onshopper, Nichols, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, is taken and sent for France; the Captain is arrived at Dartmouth.

The Edward and Mary, Cross, from Dublin to Weymouth, is on shore near Dublin, and is expected to be lost.

The Laurel, Schiedel, from Marcellis, is sunk going into the harbour at Olfend.

Bibb, March 20. The ship St Eloy, and the N. S. Delos Dolores, sailed from Port Phillip for the Hagana the 14th instant, in company with another ship of 22 guns, bound to the Caracas.

Portsmouth, 9. Sir G. Carleton yesterday morning embarked on board the Cerberus frigate, and in the afternoon she sailed for New York.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 12.

READ several private bills.

The House having then resolved itself into a Committee, on the Contractors bill, Sir George Yonge is in the chair.

Lord Nugent said, he rose up to oppose the clause, by which contractors, being members of that House, should be incapacitated from sitting and voting in either the end of the present Session. His opposition did not arise from any dislike to the present Ministers who patronized the bill; that Ministry which enjoyed at once the confidence of the Crown, and the approbation of the people, was the fittest for the present crisis, when by such alone this country can be saved. The principle of his opposition was, that he would not narrow the rights of electors in this kingdom, by diminishing the numbers of those who were capable of being elected; but, exclusive of this, he had another objection to the clause; it was to take effect at the end of the present Session of Parliament. He had opposed this bill before, when it came in a much less questionable shape, therefore would oppose it now, as well from consistency as from justice. In every man returned to serve in Parliament, there was an inherent right to serve out to the full extent and duration of that Parliament; and the clause in question was about to destroy that right, by taking away the seats at the end of the present Session. If a bill for disqualifying contractors from sitting in that House was at all necessary, let its operation begin at the end of the Parliament; then no justice would be done, the trust delegated by their constituents would expire; there was no inherent right in them to be re-elected; but it was their natural, undoubted, and constitutional right to sit in Parliament the full time for which they had been elected, and of this right it would be a great act of injustice to deprive them.

In all former place and pension bills, the disqualification did not commence till the dissolution of the Parliament which passed them: He never indeed knew that any of them had done any good, such bills in general tending only to make corruption more circumspect and secret; but useless as all these bills had been, they were not so unjust as to deprive any man of a seat to which he had actually been elected; they went to render men ineligible in future. Let them vacate the contract, not the seat; then they would act strictly within the rules and practice of Parliament. Popularity was a thing men in general sought after, and when well earned, was very agreeable; but popularity sometimes attended measures which the people did not approve: The temperate, calm, and steady voice of the people resulting from judgement, was truly the voice of God: But the voice of people groaning under the weight of taxes, and speaking under the burthen, was neither the voice of God, nor of the people—it was the voice of fashion—the voice of the day. Such popularity was not worth counting. The present Ministers might think themselves bound to carry this bill through from motives of consistency; they must keep their word with the public; for his part, he was more afraid they would go beyond, than fall short of their word. Lord Nugent concluded, by moving, that instead of the words, "shall be disqualified from sitting or voting in Parliament from the end of the present Session of Parliament," it should be—"From the end of the present Parliament."

Mr Burke said, that noble Lord had distinguished two kinds of voices in the nation; the one cool and temperate, resulting from judgement; the other from a sense of their distresses. The former might be heard from Parliament, from judges and magistrates; but from the bulk of the nation it never had been heard: The people never spoke till they felt; it was distress which always opened their mouths; and to a voice so extorted, a wise administration would always listen, as to the voice of God. In respect to the injustice supposed by the noble Lord to be done to the disqualified individuals, that did not appear to him; as they had an option either of retaining their political rights, and of sitting in Parliament; or of their professional and commercial rights, by pursuing their trade, and supplying Government as usual: And if this could be called injustice to them, it was doing strict justice to the public, for Parliament to separate two sorts of rights, when they were found to be incompatible: This appeared to be nearly the case at present; as it was universally believed that a good member of Parliament could not be a contractor. This being stated, he would inform the house, that they were treading in the footsteps of their ancestors, whose uniform and invariable rule it was, to disqualify persons from sitting there, who were in such a predicament that they could not be supposed to be otherwise than under improper influence. He then desired that the clerk might read clauses of three Acts passed, two in the 5th of William and Mary, and one in the 12th and 13th of William.

Lord Nugent thought but two out of these three clauses applicable to the case in point; and two precedents, he said, would not warrant the extension of uniform and invariable practice, when there were so many precedents of a contrary nature to overturn them.

Mr Alderman Harley said, he felt himself in a very awkward situation. He had not that option which the Right Honourable Member had mentioned: His contract was not to be vacated at pleasure. He was to supply the army in Canada, Nova Scotia, Carolina, New York, and the West Indies, with money. He had agents in all those places, who were constantly drawing bills upon him, and would continue to do so, till he should give them directions to the contrary. The Treasury, indeed, could void his contract, by giving him twelve months notice. Such notice he had not yet received; and he was sure he could not have his contract closed by the end of the Session. He had always fulfilled his agreement to the satisfaction of those who had employed him; and as his political principles before he got the contract were well known, he trusted that no one would suppose that his conduct since had been influenced by it. He never asked for it. He was not in the habit of asking favours of the Ministry: He got his contract in consequence of an address which the late Lord Suffolk intended to have moved to the King, that his Majesty would be pleased to confer upon him some mark of his favour; at the request of the Duke of Grafton, who promised to fulfil the object of the address, Lord Suffolk did not move it. He was afterwards offered a pension, which he would not accept; saying, at the same time, that he had rather have something in the way of his profession. On this he got the gold contract, which he had fulfilled for twelve years with the fairest character; and he now felt himself much hurt, that he should be treated as if he was a criminal, in being forced either to give up a valuable branch of his business, or renounce the honour of sitting in Parliament.

Mr Fox answered Mr Harley, pleading arguments in favour of the bill, from what had been said against it.

The question being then put, on Lord Nugent's amendment, it was rejected without a division. The different blanks in the bill were then filled up, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From the London Papers, April 13.

L O N D O N.

This day stocks fell one and a half per cent. though no reason can be assigned for it.

The Dutch merchants in this city have had eight or ten private meetings amongst themselves this week, in order to exert every method in their power for bringing about a peace between England and Holland.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, March 30.

"The King our Sovereign having lately expressed himself in pretty warm terms to M. de Schaffembourg, the Dutch envoy, respecting an accommodation between England and Holland, that minister in the most respectful terms thanked the King for his good wishes, and acquainted him, that there were the most sanguine hopes that this business was now in such a train, as that it would be soon terminated to the satisfaction of both powers."

A correspondent assures us, that we may rely on the following: St James's Chron.

1st. That Mr Adams, now at the Hague, has been many months in possession of full power to treat singly with our ministers, on the score of peace; that this power remained with him till the 5th of last month, and that our late ministers knew this.

2dly. That since the 5th of last month, four other gentlemen have been joined with him, and vested by Congress with the same power, among whom are Mr Laurens, Mr Jay, and a late Governor of Virginia, whose name our correspondent does not recollect.

3dly. That there are no dissensions between the French and Americans, nor the least probability of the Americans making a peace, independent of their engagements with the French; but it may be relied on, that the French Ambassador at the Hague declared, that they were as willing as the Americans to conclude a peace; and at the same time that he made this declaration, that he showed lists of 50 sail of French ships of the line now in the West-Indies.

4thly. That affairs are so circumstanced in Holland, that it must be a general peace or a general war.

Yesterday an express was sent from the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty to Sir Thomas Pye, commanding at Portsmouth, for a convoy to be immediately got ready to protect the outward-bound Quebec fleet, which will be ready to sail in the course of next week. Sir John Johnson (son of the famous Sir Wm. Johnson, celebrated in the last war for his popularity amongst the Indian nations) goes out in this fleet, with the appointment of Superintendent-General of all the Indian tribes in the province of Canada, as does also Vice-Admiral Campbell, lately appointed to the chief command on the Newfoundland station.

Yesterday some dispatches past the great seal, at St James's, for Lord Montfort, his Majesty's Ambassador at Turin, containing, amongst other things, his Lordship's letters of recall.

Yesterday Sir William James, Bart. was chosen Chairman of the East-India Company for the year ensuing.

General Burgoyne was in the House of Commons yesterday in his uniform as Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland.

The Chancellor, in his confidenty said, will certainly retire very shortly; his Lordship cannot brook the idea of giving his vote for a train of measures totally opposite to those which he has warmly supported ever since he has been in Parliament. His Lordship's great abilities, inflexible integrity, and upright conduct, have endeared him to all parties, and he has been left at option to resign, or not, and has determined to pursue the former step as soon as he can go through the business now under his consideration. Should his Lordship persist in his determination, Lord Ashburton, it is said, will succeed him.

It is expected the Earl of Carlisle's letter of recall will be sent to him in the course of the next week.

Mr Fox set out well, and with great activity in his new office; for almost the very first thing he did was to write that letter to M. de Simolin, which was inserted in this paper. It appeared first in the Hague Gazette, of the 3d instant; making allowance therefore of time, by the conveyance of the letter from Mons. de Simolin in London, to Prince Gallitzin at the Hague, and afterwards of its being sent to the printer of the Hague Gazette, Mr Fox must have written it on the first or second day after he was sworn into office—a very remarkable piece of activity in the new Administration, which no doubt was preceded by a Cabinet Council; so that instead of giving way even for a day to the indulgence of their joy on the change of Ministers, they immediately applied themselves to the arduous business of the state, and a peace with Holland is now the happy consequence likely to flow from it.

The Empress of Russia will certainly now become our friend, for she has carried a great point herself in the present business with Holland. A free navigation was the basis of her treaty of Armed Neutrality; that freedom of navigation was about to be recognized by England, and therefore she must, as she clearly appears from her Ambassador's letter, be very well disposed to bring the Dutch to listen to Mr Fox's offer; because she thereby secures that freedom of navigation to herself, for which she caused the maritime powers of the north to take up arms.

The letter which Mr Fox wrote to the Russian Ambassador, will create more confusion in the Dutch councils than any thing that has happened there since the action off the Dogger Bank. The Dutch were on the point of securing to themselves certain commercial advantages, by gratifying the Americans with a declaration of their independence; and at the same time they were taking measures for entering into a close union by treaty with the Court of Versailles: This letter will give efficacy to the powerful interference of the province of Zealand; the second in the republic, for the restoration of the blessings of peace; the point for which they were contending is ready to be given up to them; they will be left at liberty to transport by sea every thing but warlike stores; and therefore having gained that point, they really have nothing more to contend for; and we shall soon see whether the Dutch carried on the war on their own bottom, or merely as the tools of France.

In Rome a Civic Crown, and other distinguished honours, were bestowed upon the man who saved the life of a single citizen; but should the present Ministry succeed in their endeavours to rescue their country from its present state of contemptible imbecility, what mighty rewards will be due to them for such achievements, as seem to require the exertion of more than human abilities!

The powerful mediation of the Empress of Russia, now become our friend by the reasonableness of our concession to Holland, a concession which, at the same time, secures to the Empress the great ground of the Armed Neutrality, will prevent the Dutch from acknowledging the independence of America, on which they seemed of late so much to set their hearts. This will be one great source of embarrassment to the States-General; but another still greater will arise on the part of France. At present, the most valuable settlements of the republic lie at the mercy of the French; the Cape of Good Hope is in their hands, and they have troops at Ceylon; their troops also garrison the island of St. Eustatius; and the settlement of Demerary, so that France has the Dutch completely in her power; and therefore they may be said now to be (to use a vulgar expression) in *Lot's Land*, between Russia, on the one hand, urging them to peace, and the French, on the other, terrifying them from making it.

Nothing contributed so much to call the Volunteers together, to deliberate about constitutional affairs, as the unprecedentedly large majorities the Victory was able to secure on all

because, in the hearts of the great majority, since with France Volunteers, or, Mr Eden, the most infamous questions, began such a House of try, in a great followed the refusal, in the office of Commons of People have when he delay the Sunday after office one day, and Lordship know.

The Treasurer change was needed with all for bread, wood, campments. A intend to have each contractor. A plan is not out the forests, farms, at a final Wednesday India House in the state of the The Chair were read by the lation of what up to the 31st nothing new the the Proprietors General Sm different parts the expences in were thought drawn from I ty, were all

That there their real state made and second out of the wh power to exa Several list

the general committee, so can be taken on A certain tice to attend of which he Wednesd land, Bart. v house in Old The same was safely d in Bedford-grandchild.

"The I America, w secrecy obse we hear the that continue power."

Bank Stock 4 per cent. a 2 ex div 3 1/2 per cent. 3 per cent. 3 per cent. Long Ann. — 1777, th — 1778, 1 South Sea 3 per cent

"A r ters at Pa Washington General, fiance of v fired he v

"This an embar en fail of let us hear because change of thing of. ed a me money the of the Congress to keep uly exp sure to filly h

"T kingdom they pu them; of Roc for one quantity "T threw charge ing am,

occasions, in the House of Commons. The questions nearest the hearts of the people at large were always negatively by a great majority as if the questions had been to make an alliance with France, and declare war against England. The Volunteers, or, to use a synonymous expression, according to Mr. Eden, the whole nation conceiving that nothing but the most infamous corruption could procure such majorities on such questions, began to despair of obtaining national redress from such a House of Commons, took the government of the country, in a great measure, into their own hands; and then followed the resolutions of all the Grand Juries and corps of Volunteers in the kingdom. These resolutions might be truly termed the offspring of the unparalleled majorities in the House of Commons of Ireland.

People have been much at a loss for Lord H—d's reason when he delayed giving up his key to the new C—n, till the Sunday after he was appointed. By that delay he held his office one day beyond quarter-day, by which means he will be entitled, and receive a thousand pounds for the quarter. His Lordship knows what he is about, when money is concerned.

The Treasury have already done something to prove that a change was necessary. They have declared themselves dissatisfied with all the proposals that have been made for contracts for bread, wood, straw, hay, and oats, for the use of the encampments. And we hear, that in all future contracts they intend to have a security of one hundred thousand pounds from each contractor, for the performance of the contract.

A plan is now revived, and under consideration, to lease out the forests and waste grounds in the kingdom in little farms, at a small rent, to industrious families.

Wednesday a General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House in Leadenhall-street, to take into consideration the state of the Company's affairs at home and abroad.

The Chair was taken soon after twelve, when the accounts were read by the Secretary, which contained only a recapitulation of what was produced at the last quarterly Court, made up to the 31st of January, the Chairman declaring there was nothing new that had occurred since that period to lay before the Proprietors.

General Smith made some very pertinent comments on the different parts of the accounts as they were read, in particular the expenses in the Company's different governments, which were thought to be exorbitant. The number and value of bills drawn from India, and the surplus of cash now in the Treasury, were also pretty largely delineated upon.

That there might be a more thorough revision likewise of their real state than could be done in that Court, a motion was made and seconded, that a Committee of Proprietors be chosen out of the whole body to sit at the India House, with full power to examine books, papers, persons, &c.

Several lists of names were handed up; but none meeting the general concurrence, it was at length agreed, that the Committee, to consist of twelve names, be appointed by ballot, to be taken on Tuesday the 16th inst.

A certain gentleman in the city has received peremptory notice to attend next term, and receive judgment for the offence of which he was some time ago convicted.

Wednesday Lady Frankland, Lady of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. was safely delivered of her nineteenth child, at his house in Old Bond-street.

The same day Mrs. Nicholas, daughter of Lady Frankland, was safely delivered of a child, at — Nicholas, Esq's house in Bedford-street, which makes Lady Frankland's nineteenth grandchild.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 2.

"The L'Argonaut, of 26 guns, is arrived at Brest from America, with dispatches not of the most pleasing kind, by the secrecy observed in keeping their contents; on the contrary, we hear the Government has resolved to send more troops to that continent to keep possession of such posts as are now in our power."

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 13.	
Bank Stock shut.	1777, shut, 75½
4 per cent. Ann. 2777, shut, 75½	
½ ex div.	
3½ per cent. 1758, —	
3 per cent. con. 59½ a 58½ a 59.	
3 per cent. red. con. 1756, —	
3 per cent. 1756, —	
Long Ann. 174½	
— 1777, shut.	
— 1778, 13 1-16th.	
South Sea Stock, —	
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	

WIND AT SEA. APRIL 13. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 13.

"A report is very current here, that they had received letters at Paris from America, by which it appears, that General Washington had carried a message from Congress to the French General, giving him notice, that they should not want the assistance of the French forces any more; and that Congress desired he would prepare to leave America."

"This has caused great consternation at Paris; for there was an embarkation of 12,000 men getting ready for America, and ten feet of the line was to accompany them. A few posts may let us hear more of it. This gains little credit here I own, because most people think it a fabrication, founded on the change of the Ministry, which the Americans could know nothing of. But when we consider, that the French had presented a memorial to the Congress long ago, complaining of the money they brought with them daily wasting, and getting out of the French lines, for provisions, &c. and that since this the Congress had very artfully knocked up all their paper dollars to keep the French money among them, we may very reasonably expect some alterations of a very serious and important nature to take place among them, without the change in our Ministry having any hand in it."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 11.

"The new Ministry have more reason to be attached to this kingdom than any preceding one, from the great tracts of land they possess in it, and the enormous incomes that result from them; the timber alone, annually cut down on the Marquis of Rockingham's estate in the county of Wicklow, being sold for one thousand pounds, without any visible diminution of the quantity from the succession of copes."

"The Grand Jury of the King's County, at the last assizes, threw out two bills of indictment sent up against a post-boy, charged with taking news-papers out of his packets, not knowing any Irish statute that relates to the Post-Office in this kingdom, and gave such as their reason."

We hear, that the Royal Medical Society of this city have been pleased to confer an honorary diploma on the Earl of Buchan, admitting his Lordship a member of that learned body.

Last night, between eight and nine o'clock, a male child was found exposed in Sandiland's Close, Nether Bow. For particulars, see an advertisement from the Magistrates in this night's paper.

REPRESENTATIVES for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Presbytery of ANKON.—The Rev. Mr. James Small of Dornock, Mr. James Vintour of Middlebie, Ministers.—Sir William Maxwell of Springkell, Bart. Elder.

For the Borough.—Mr. Walter Scott, writer in Edinburgh, Elder. Presbytery of PENRONT.—The Rev. Mr. William Keyden of Penpont, Mr. John McKill of Duildeer, Ministers.—Provost Whigham at Sanquhar, Elder.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

BANKRUPT LAW.

SIR, THE renewal and amendment of the Bankrupt Law, now about to expire, is of so very general importance, that, though unequal to the task, I am induced to offer the following observations. When such a law is in view, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of every individual, as far as in his power, to point out its defects, and suggest a remedy.

The intention of all Bankrupt laws, either is, or ought to be, to procure a full surrender, and promote a fair and impartial division of the effects of insolvent debtors among their creditors. This can never be thoroughly executed, unless they are extended to all ranks and degrees in society, without distinction or respect of persons. The avowed intention of the bill, proposed by the Committee of Royal Boroughs, is to promote such a fair division; and yet it appears very certain, that if it is carried into a law, it will not only occasion partiality and unjust preferences, but also tend to the oppression of individuals. This will be the unavoidable consequence of its being too limited in its operation. In place of being extended to the whole body of the people, it seems none may become Bankrupts, nor, of course, be entitled to the benefit of the law, but merchants and actual traders: A sequestration is not to be awarded, unless at the instance of one creditor to whom the bankrupt owes 100 l.; or of two, to whom he is indebted 150 l.; or of more, to whom, altogether, he is indebted 200 l. All other classes of men, and even merchants and traders themselves, unless they happen to come under this description, are left to the mercy of the common law, as it stood prior to the 1772, though the Committee, and the Boroughs themselves, have stigmatized it as imperfect, ruinous, and disgraceful. The propriety of obliging creditors to grant the bankrupt a full discharge, upon receiving their dividends, may also be called in question.

There ought to be no exception from a general law, unless for some weighty reason that makes the exception necessary: And this should be the more carefully guarded against, where, as in the present instance, the exception will be found productive of much inconvenience. The particulars of the proposed law, which I consider as exceptions, are copied verbatim from the law of England; and probably, a desire of being on the same footing with the traders of that country, has induced ours to offer these exceptions as improvements. But if it shall appear, that the reasons which make these necessary with them, do not exist with us, I presume it will be most expedient to make the law universal.

By the common law of England, when a debtor was committed to prison, it behoved him to lie there, without remedy, till he satisfied the debt. It was not regarded whether his failure was owing to fraud, or innocent misfortune. He was viewed in the light of a criminal who refused to do justice; and justice was not appealed but by payment of the debt. But it soon appeared, that, for the sake of commerce, a mitigation of the law should be allowed to those who, from the nature of their profession, were, more than others, liable to loss. An exemption was, therefore, at first made, in favour of such persons only as used the trade of merchandise; and, no doubt, the exemption being a deviation from the common law, would then have been deemed a very bold step: But afterwards, as the nation became more liberal in its sentiments, the exemption was extended to other ranks; and now ferrymen, bankers, brokers, factors, and the like, are entitled to its benefit. But though, for reasons to be afterwards mentioned, the exemption, even with respect to the classes which it comprehended, was clogged with restrictions similar to those now proposed by the Committee; yet, upon that very account, as well as its too limited extension, it was found necessary to give relief to the other classes, by four occasional acts passed in the late and present reign, whereby all persons whatsoever, who are either in too low a way of dealing to become bankrupts, or, not being in a mercantile state of life, are not included within the laws of bankruptcy, are discharged from all suits and imprisonments, upon delivering up, at the sessions or assizes, all their estate and effects to their creditors, upon oath. In Scotland, on the contrary, since we have any traces of written law, imprisonment for debt was never intended as a punishment, but only to force the debtor to discover his effects; upon the surrender of which he is entitled to his liberty, by the well-known process of a *Cessio Bonorum*. One great defect, in this branch of our law, was, that though the debtor was deprived of his effects, no regular system was laid down for a division of it among the creditors, — a defect which was properly supplied by the English statutes.

It is not without reason the laws of England require, that a person who sues out a commission of bankruptcy be a creditor to the amount above mentioned. Upon a petition to the Lord Chancellor, a commission of bankruptcy is issued against a person, whatever his credit and circumstances be, and before he is declared a bankrupt by law. The first thing the Commissioners are to do, is to receive proof of the person's having committed an act of bankruptcy; and then to declare him a bankrupt, if proved so; and it has frequently happened that commissions have been issued against persons who were of entire credit. Therefore, to prevent malicious applications, the petitioner who applies for the commission forfeits 200 l. to make the party amends, in case he does not prove him a bankrupt; and as the law is so liable to abuse, it is highly reasonable that none should be allowed to petition but creditors whose circumstances are such as may indemnify the debtor, in case of injurious application. As legal execution is more speedy, and consequently more distressing to the debtor than in Scotland, the debtor is often liable to be taken at unawares. Upon proof of the debt, a writ of extent will be obtained against his lands and goods, and a capias against his person; without any further ceremony. An arrest, till bail be found, is ordinarily the first step of diligence. Where so great privileges are conferred upon creditors, the law must of necessity guard against the abuse

of them; and, were it not for this danger, it is not doubted that the bankrupt law would be extended to all ranks of the State. But, with us in Scotland, the matter is far otherwise: No sequestration can be awarded against a debtor, until after he is bankrupt in the eye of law. His effects cannot be poulded without giving him previous notice, and a competent time to discharge the debt. Still greater regard is paid to his personal liberty: He must first be served with a charge upon a hording, in which some time is given him to pay it. He must then be put to the horn for disobedience; the hording must be afterwards registered; then follows the caption to apprehend his person; and (except in the case of pointing or arrestment) still no sequestration can be applied for, unless he be imprisoned on the caption, or retire to a sanctuary, or fly, or abscond, or defend his person by force. After all, the sequestration is not awarded without giving him notice of the application; he has it in his power to shew cause why it should not be awarded, if the diligence labours under informality, or he may prevent it by paying the debt. It is obvious how much time is lost in this tedious process. Summary warrants are never issued to apprehend the body of the debtor, excepting when he is about to fly the kingdom; and even this alone is no ground of proceeding against him as a bankrupt. A debtor, against whom a sequestration may be awarded in Scotland, has a nearer resemblance to the English debtors, whose relief was intended by the occasional acts, and whose creditors are under no restrictions or limitations than to those against whom a commission of bankruptcy may be issued on the suggestions of malice, without previous notice: There can then be no danger of abuse, and consequently no reason for the proposed exceptions. If a debtor in Scotland, after a decree is obtained against him, and after he is charged upon a hording, and is denounced and registered, and caption issued, and is imprisoned thereon, or, what is equivalent, if he flies or absconds, &c. and, after notice given him of an application for a sequestration, does not shew cause why it should not be awarded, nor prevent it by paying the debt; or if his effects are carried off by a pointing, or secured by an arrestment, it is high time for the rest of his creditors to look into his affairs, and compel a full surrender and impartial division of his effects. Every creditor, however insignificant his debt may be, is surely entitled, both in justice and equity, to an equal share in proportion to his debt; as well he who wants but 10 l. as he whose debt is above 100 l.; and if he has such a right, the law ought to make it effectual. I call upon the framers of the new law, to shew one good reason why it ought not to be so. Nay, I affirm, that if a debtor suffers a sequestration to be obtained against him for a small debt, it is more shameful than if it were for a large sum; it argues a greater decline in his credit and circumstances, and proves him to be irretrievably undone.

[To be continued.]

NEVER shall appear first opportunity.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

April 16. Elizabeth, Cattle, from North Berwick, with grain.

SAILED.

Buick, Scymour, for Sunderland, in ballast.

Phoenix, Ledger, for ditto, in ditto.

George and Anne, Edmond, for ditto, in ditto.

Nancy, Andrews, for ditto, in ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

April 14. Betty, Gillies, from Dumfries, with meal.

SAILED.

13. Crawford, Morison, for Dublin, with goods.

A cutter, on a cruise.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 13.

	First.	Second.	Third.
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Wheat.	20s. 6d.	19s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
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Bar.	14 0	13 4	12 6
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Oats.	10 6	9 4	9 0
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Peas.	11 0	10 6	9 9
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By the Right Honourable

The Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, April 17. 1784.

WHEREAS last night, betwixt eight and nine o'clock, a MALE CHILD was found exposed in Sandiland's Close, Nether Bow, and although diligent search has been made to find out the mother, or her accomplices in this wicked action, no discovery has yet been made: In order therefore for discovering and bringing to justice the offenders, a reward of TWO GUINEAS, is hereby offered to any person who, within one month from this date, will give information, so as the mother of the forsworn Child, or any of her accomplices, may be apprehended. The said reward to be paid by Richard Richardson Kirk-treveler of Edinburgh, on conviction.

The said Child is apparently betwixt two and three months old; was dressed, when exposed, in a plaiding petticoat and bonnet, with a red bodice sewed thereto, and was wrapped in two fannel blankets.

Riga, Flax, Hemp, and Russia Tallow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Saturday the 20th April inst. at twelve o'clock noon, in the Warehouse at Scalock, a Quantity of Riga Flax, Hemp, and St. Petersburg Tallow, in different lots. For particulars, apply to Henry Swinton, Scalock.

N.B. There is for sale at the said Warehouse, a large quantity of well-sorted GOTTENBURGH IRON, just now imported. Any person wanting such, may apply as above.

FOREIGN CHINA.

To the Nobility and Gentry, &c.

JUST arrived from London, on board of the Pomona, Captain Marv Hall, the largest assortment of FOREIGN CHINA that has ever been exposed to sale in this city; being the finest patterns sold at the last India sales, and part of the cargo of the Modeste French East Indiaman;

Which will be sold by Auction;

By Mess. FIDLER and SELLWAY, from LONDON, On Friday the 19th instant, and continue the following days, in St. Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd, at eleven o'clock forenoon and three in the afternoon each day.

Among the above Assortment are the following Articles, viz.

Service of blue and white, India paper hangings for rooms;

Dishes and plates, Bottles and basins,

Fine coloured ditto, Sets of mugs, ornamented figures,

Tureens and dishes, Japan'd dressing boxes for Ladies

Soup dishes and plates, toilets,

Salt and baking dishes, A fine japaned cabinet,

Desert water plates, &c. &c. Umbrellas,

Orient variety of complete tea-sets, Quadrill boxes, silk and counters,

of the best Nankin blue, and India soy, preserved ginger, &c.

Sets of rich coloured ditto, Sets of large jars shaded with gold,

Bowls and basins, With many other valuable Ind'a

Cups and saucers, goods, too numerous to insert.

Jars and beakers, Three elegant Desert Sets of English Porcelain, Mazarine Blue, painted

with birds, flowers, and insects, and heightened with burnished gold.

A curious assortment of CUT GLASS, some fine Persian pattern Car-

pets, several complete table and tea sets will be put up each day of

sale. This valuable collection of goods, which must be all sold in a

few days, is well worth the attention of the Nobility. The goods may

be viewed each day before the sale.

A handsome discount will be allowed to country shop-keepers.

The sale will continue by candle-light each evening.

THE Copartnership of BOGGIE, MORISON, and COMPANY, Soap Manufacturers at the Abbey Hill, being now dissolved, the whole Buildings and Utensils belonging to them are to be disposed of by public roup. The day of roup, with the upset price, will be afterwards advertised; and, in the mean time, persons intending to offer, may have an opportunity to view the premises.

All persons indebted to said Company, are desired to pay up to James Morison clerk in the annexed offices, who alone is authorised to discharge the same; and all persons having claim on the Company, will please give in notes thereof to the said James Morison.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of DAVID PIRIE Shipmaster in Newburgh are desired to lodge their claims, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Scott writer in Dundee, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said David Pirie, betwixt and the 10th day of May 1782, with certification that the said Trustee will not hold himself accountable to such of the Creditors as fail to comply with this intimation, nor will they be entitled to any part of the funds recovered.

The Trustee will be ready to pay the Creditors their respective dividends upon the 20th day of May next.

A HOUSE TO SET OR SELL.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE on the east side of Nicol's street, fronting Nicolson's square, belonging to and presently possessed by Mr Fraser Advocate, consisting of two floors, and containing on the first or ground-floor, a kitchen, laundry, servants room, two cellars, and other conveniences; on the second floor, dining-room, drawing-room, and three bed-rooms; with a pump-well in the back court, and a plot of grass, which is inclosed, besides a separate area, on which a coach-house or stable may be erected, with an easy access thereto by the Academy or Riding-school. The house was but very lately built and finished, and entirely free of smoke and vermin, and in exceeding good repair.

The house may be seen every lawful day between twelve and two, where information of the rent, in case of a set, will be had; and any intending to purchase may apply to James Fraser writer to the signet.

SALE OF OAK AND OTHER WOOD,

THAT upon Wednesday the 24th of April current, at eleven of the clock forenoon, there will be exposed to public roup and sale, within the plantation called the Borough Muir of Perth, a considerable quantity of GROWING OAK, in separate lots; with some BIRCH WOOD, and some large FIRS; all belonging to the Town of Perth. This wood will be shown to any person before the roup, by John Bryce-son, gardener in the said Borough Muir. And those who are to attend the roup, are desired to convene at the said gardener's house. A reasonable time will be given for payment of the price, upon security found; and the conditions of sale may be seen in the hands of the town clerk.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, on the 23d day of April current, at six o'clock afternoon,

That SHOP below the Pillars on the south side of the High Street, opposite the Cross, being the second above the Royal Bank Clove, and sometime possessed by the deceased Mrs Buchanan fruit-seller, now by Mr Samuel Grocer.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of James Fraser writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 4th day of May next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

These HOUSES in Innes's Land, opposite to the Weigh-house, and immediately above the entry to Miln's Court, as possessed by Mr Deas, Mrs Drummond, Miss Lizzies, Mr Inrie, Mrs Garmory, and Finlay Clark, at the yearly rent of 33 l. 10 s. Sterling. The Small Shop in the same land possessed by John Macpherson, which, with a garret-room, was formerly occupied by William Macchell, at the rent of 2 l. Sterling; and also the great garret above the said houses, fronting the street, and a large vault to the west of Miln's Court, both which are now empty.

The Houses will be set up in such separate lots as purchasers may incline; and, if agreeable to them, the greatest part of the price will be allowed to remain in their hands on proper security.

The articles of roup, with the title-deeds, will be shown by Kenneth Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh, who is also empowered to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUNP, Within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th day of April instant, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Tavern in Kennedy's Clove possessed by James Hill vintner.

The Little Land on the west side of said Clove, possessed by John Mac-Cameron, Duncan Stewart, and others.

The Large Tenement, containing three lodgings, at the foot of said Clove, with the Court and Stable at the back of it, having an entry from Peebles Wynd.—And

The Little Land in Peebles Wynd, possessed by Duncan Stewart, John Dewar, and others.

The above subjects, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be set up at very moderate prices; and sold either altogether or separately.

Mr Hill will show the different subjects, and the progress of writs and articles of roup may be seen in the hands of George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh, any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

FARM AND MILLS TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, 1782, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,

The Farm of NEWMILLS, in the parish of Stow, and shire of Selkirk, as presently possessed by Robert Pringle. There is upon the Farm both a CORN and BARLEY MILL, with every convenience for carrying on a great trade, being, from its vicinity to the turnpike roads, well situated for supplying the markets of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, and Peebles.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Bowland, or to William Craig, writer in Gallahies. Mr Hamilton at Torwoodlee will show the premises.

CULCAIRN BLEACHFIELD, Rosshire, 1782.

WILLIAM TAIT lays down cloth this year, and bleaches at the following prices, viz.

700 yds wide, at 1 1/2d per yard.	Cambricks, 2 1/2d. per yard.
800, 900, & 1000, 2 d.	Lawn, 2 d.
1100, 2 1/2d.	Diapers, yard wide, 3 1/2d.
1200, 3 d.	Twelvings, ditto, 3 d.
1300, 3 1/2d.	Coarse Diapers and
1400 and 1500, 4 d.	Twelve, 2 1/2d. and 2 d.
1600 and 1700, 4 1/2d.	1000; and all below,
1800, 5 d.	half white, 1 d.
1900, & all above, 5 1/2d.	Linen Yarn, 8 d. per spindle.
Damasks, 5 d.	

All cloth above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth is taken in for this field by William Fraser, deacon of weavers, Inverness; George McKay merchant, Dingwall; John Montgomery merchant, Milton; Alexander Manson postmaster, Tain; Hugh Monro, Cromarty;—and at the Bleachfield:

At all which places receipts will be granted.

Cloth carried down and back to the above intakers gratis. No linen yarn to be received without being well marked. No linen or yarn to be returned without ready money.

GROUND AT SEALOCK TO BE FEUED.

ANY Person inclining to feu, for the purpose of building at Sealock, east end of the Great Canal betwixt Forth and Clyde, will please apply to Mr Andrew Longmoor, factor at Kerse, by Falkirk, who will show a plan of the ground, and a new design and scheme of building, and will inform as to the rate of feuing, &c.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

And entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, That Large and Elegant MANSION-HOUSE, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures, which belonged to, and were possessed by the deceased LADY EMILIA HALKET, delightfully situated upon the west side of the village of Inverclyde, six English miles from Edinburgh.

The house is most substantially and genteelly built and finished, and fit for the immediate reception and accommodation of a large family.—It consists of a kitchen, servants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground or first floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and closets, on the first floor; a handsome dining-room; drawing-room, bed-chamber, dressing-room, and bed-closets on the second floor; four good bed-chambers, and bed-closets, upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms on the upper floor.

There are also two pavilions in front of the house, each containing a large bed-chamber, or room, with a fire-place in the upper story, and rooms for washing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently situated; the garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the slope to the south-west of the house, having terraces walks and fruit walls down to the river Elk, and contain also a great many standard fruit trees of the best kinds. There are also two well stocked pigeon-houses at the foot of the garden. The other fields lie partly contiguous to the gardens, and are all completely inclosed.

The whole may be seen by any who please to call at the house, or at David Mercer at Inverclyde; and for further particulars, those who intend to purchase or to rent the premises, may apply to General Stuart at Musselburgh, or James Stuart, Esq; Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

Upset Price reduced to Three Thousand Pounds.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PEN-FILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Orr writer to the signet, all lying within the parish of Keir, and shire of Dumfriess.

By the proof of the rental led before the Court of Session, the rent of the whole lands and mill is ascertained to be L. 207 4 4

Feu-duties, stipend, school-salary, &c. 8 1 5

Part of the lands have since fallen a little in their rents, upon facts from year to year; but it is expected they will again rise upon permanent leases.—Upset price of the whole only 3000 l.

The tenants of the whole lands are valued, and almost entirely allocated to the ministers. These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Sear, and command a fine prospect of that water, and of the river Nith, for several miles. They lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten miles of Sanquhar, and two miles of the village of Thornhill, and may be improved, at a small expense, as they are within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kill. There is a genteel modern mansion-house upon the lands, with good offices, garden, orchard, &c. There is also a good deal of growing timber.

The Mill of Capenoch was built within these few years, and has an extensive thirlie; and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley.

The purchaser will have right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

The articles of roup, rental, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick one of the deputy-clerks of Session, or John Tait junior writer to the signet, St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup and rental are also lodged with John Aitken jun. writer in Dumfries.—Persons who desire further information, may apply to Mr Tait or Mr Aitken.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By authority of the Court of Session, THERE is to be exposed to sale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, alias SOUTH-FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfriess, and shire of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 20 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 10 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free stock of these lands, exclusive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchase;—of the quarry, eight years purchase; and of the free teind, five years purchase;—extending the total value and upset price of these lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 13-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 40 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor.—The valued rent of these lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upset price of the superiority 270 l. Sterling.

N. B. This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.

III. The Lands of ETRICKHOUSE or ETRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Etrick and shire of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 12-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be exposed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inverclyde, commonly called the Wester For-Brace, with the teind-heaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inverclyde, and shire of Dumfriess, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, stock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchase, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-storey of the large stone tenement upon the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the same, entering by the scale stairs in the head of Craig's Clove, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding burgage, presently possessed by Mr Thomson grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the same is to be set up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Rossi depute clerk of Session.

CANAL STOCK.

TO be SOLD, either together or separately, TWO SHARES of 500 l. each of the Capital Stock of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.—Apply to John Tait junior, writer to the signet, St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on the 12th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, by the Tutors of Miss OGDEN of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and adjacent Mires thereof, Balgay, Mirefield, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foresaid whole lands, except those of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 904 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlets 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlets barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 365 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carle of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carle and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony meadow is large, and the victual-farm gives the highest price. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carle; and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the estate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carle estate; and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase, by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate, and the house.

JUDICIAL SALE.

YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, on the 13th July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of BELHELVE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, which is proposed to be exposed in 16 Lots, viz.

Lot.	ACRES.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upset Price Sterling.
I. 227	0 0	L. 26 7 11 1/2	633 11 2
II. 335	0 4	51 11 7 1/2	1237 19 2
III. 385	1 38	67 10 3 1/2	1620 7 2
IV. 548	1 18	77 16 7 1/2	1867 18 10
V. 549	0 13	30 19 4 1/2	743 4 4
VI. 271	0 11	16 10 10 1/2	397 0 10
VII. 352	1 12	32 14 4 1/2	785 5 8
VIII. 477	1 9	66 8 7 1/2	1594 7 6
IX. 568	2 12	96 9 5 1/2	2319 6 6
X. 537	2 11	84 11 9 1/2	2030 2 10
XI. 563	0 36	97 17 2 1/2	2396 13 4
XII. 455	3 25	80 12 6 1/2	1935 1 0
XIII. 642	3 10	69 12 8 1/2	1672 5 2
XIV. 1039	1 29	69 16 10 1/2	1676 5 10
XV. 637	2 0	51 12 6 1/2	1239 0 0
XVI. 612	1 38	34 3 0 1/2	819 12 8
Totals,		956 16 10	22,963 0 8

The upset prices of the Lots are at 24 years purchase of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and without any addition to the rents on account of the grasslands paid by the tenants. Most of the leases are now expired, and the longest of the remaining leases expire at Whitsunday 1789. The Lots are distinctly divided and marked, and every Lot well accommodated with moss, &c. Plans of the different Lots, with the particulars of the rental of each lot, and copies of the proposed articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall-Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

II. The Lands and Estate of FETTERESSO and DUNNOTAR, lying in the county of Kincardine, in five Lots.

Lot.	ACRES.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upset Price Sterling.
I. 765	1 5	L. 87 8 2	L. 2157 8 7 1/2
II. 1579	3 11	163 11 7 1/2	4089 10 11 1/2
III. 1987	1 36	75 14 10 1/2	1889 16 6 1/2
DUNNOTAR.			
IV. 1862	1 18	113 10 0 1/2	2837 11 4 1/2
V. 1894	2 32	356 7 2 1/2	8908 15 4 1/2
Totals,		796 8 10 1/2	19883 2 10 1/2

The upset prices of these lots are at 25 years purchase of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and deducting from the upset price of the first lot 27 l. 2 s. 6 d. 8-12th, being the sum for which James Wood's wadset in that lot is redeemable; and no addition is made to the rental, or value, on account of the grasslands paid by the tenants.

III. The Lands and Estate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three Lots.

Lot.	ACRES.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upset Price Sterling.
I. 470	0 0	L. 76 13 0 1/2	L. 1762 19 11 1/2
II. 500	0 0	123 10 0 1/2	2840 11 5 1/2
III. 3724	0 0	537 16 4 1/2	12369 16 11 1/2
Totals,		737 19 5 1/2	16973 8 4 1/2

The upset prices of the lots of this Estate are stated at 23 years purchase of the free rent, without any addition on account of the grasslands, rating the victual, the wheat at 23 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different lots of all these three estates, with copies of the proposed articles of sale thereof, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and plans of the different estates, distinguishing the lots, may be seen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session, clerk to the sale.